The Kansas City Journal.

Established 1854.

THE JOURNAL COMPANY, Publisher. Rialto Bldg., Ninth and Grand Avenue,

Subscription Rates: By carrier, Daily and Sunday, 10 cents per week; 45 cents per By mail, Daily and Sunday, one month,

40 cents; three months, \$1; six months, \$2; Single copies, 2 cents, Daily; 5 cents Sun-

The Kansas City Weekly Journal. Published Thursdays, 50 cents per year. Telephones: Business Office, 250; Edi-

Foreign Advertising: The J. E. Van Doren Special Agency, with offices 1230 Masonic Temple, Chicago, and 31-22 Tribune Building, New York, sole agent for foreign advertising.

Entered at the Postoffice at Kansas City, Missouri, as second class mail matter

Weather Forecast for Thursday.

Washington, April 26.—For Oklahoma and Indian Territory and Kansas: Partly cloudy weather. warmer, southerly winds. For Missouri: Fair and warmer, winds becoming

For Nebraska; Fair; warmer in eastern portion southerly winds

IMPATIENT FOR ACTION. Now that the die has been cast and hope of a peaceful adjustment with Spain has practically been dispelled, the people of the United States are impatient for the activities of war. Even those who were most conservative and who have had greatest confidence in peace policies are gratified by the energetic preparations making to strike an immediate and decisive blow. The period of suspense has been long and exacting. The processes of diplomacy have been necessarily slow; yet only unreasonable jingoes have protested against the time employed in treating with Spain. None of this time was wasted; our preparations for possible war went vigorously on.

But whatever differences of opinion have existed, they are now things of the past. The country to-day presents a unity in which there is invincible strength. The time for aggression having come, even those most sensitive to the horrors of war are ready for the worst that the struggle has in store for them.

The president doubtless shares this popular feeling. He has maintained his composure under the most trying circumstances. He has proceeded logically while he was being urged to act impulsively. He has made sure of his ground and his wisdom has been vindicated. War and diplomacy are two different things, but the president will doubtless prove himself as great a commander as he has been a diplomat. When hostilities begin, the president will show the country both that he is prepared for war and that he knows how to prosecute it. In his efforts to make the struggle brief and decisive, he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he did all that in honor could be done to avert the strife.

MINISTER BERNABE.

Senor Polo y Bernabe, the Spanish minister, who asked for his passports yesterday, has conducted himself in such a way as to win the respect of the people of the United States. Considering the popular resentment toward Spain during Senor Polo's brief term of office, this is a high compliment, but none too high. The Spanish minister has deported himself with diplomatic dignity. He has observed the customary discretions of diplomatic service, and when he has spoken at all he has displayed all the breadth and candor that could be expected from a Spanish representative. Conridering the racial temper of the man, he has withstood the onslaughts of the jinand the yellow journals and the stern policies of the administration with surprising equanimity. It must be admitted, of course, that Senor Polo gains some of his respect through the favorable contrast he has presented to his predecessor.

WANTED-A NATIONAL AIR.

The esteemed Washington Post rises to inquire why this great country does not have a national air, and to voice its yearning for "something simple, stirring, bold a swing, a dash, a clear, penetrating clarion note that rings like a wild bell in the night and turns men pale with fervor. Why," it inquires, "must we content ourselves with tepid messes borrowed from abroad?" The question is an important one, and, as it is likely to be asked often during the stirring times just ahead, it is well to give it an early answer.

Even though, as Lowell imagines, "the fear of a monkey whose holt chanced to fail drawed the vertebry out in a prehensile tail," demand does not always create supply. Dead things can always be had by him who will pay the price; machines may be built to order. But live things, be they lambs, lobsters or lyries. can only be obtained by those who are ready to comply with their life conditions. Important among these conditions is time. A twenty-story office building may be put up in six months, but it still takes two years to produce a mature goose, just as it used to in the days of matchlocks, apple jack and real colonial architecture.

Now a great song is a living thing, and to get it we must comply with the necessary conditions of its life. There may be much of beauty in a land which should tuspire song, but it takes generations to produce a singing throat, "with wild voice pealing up to the sunny sky." Great national songs have been children of the old age of civilization; witness the Marscillaise, and the national anthems of Germany, Sweden and Wales. Their sparkle is born in the clear depths of the old wine of national life. We may bottle new wine, and charge it with carbonic acid, but

it is not the same. We have a national life that ought to inspire a national song; granted. But it can do this only when it finds a man awake to the wonder and the promise of II. who has "the singing throat," trained in the marriage of strong Saxon words knowing the music of speech as a lover knows the voice of her he loves. To produce a lark's song there must be two things-the sunrise and the lark. We have the sunrise, where is the bird?

THE ULTIMATUM.

The last act of diplomacy on the part of the United States toward Spain has been performed. President McKinley's ultimatum has been sent to Madrid. Although not yet made public, the character and significance of this final demand upon Spain are not in doubt, for they must conform to the resolution passed by congress and

signed by the president. If war has seemed probable before, it certainly seems inevitable now. Our government is absolutely committed. The tone of the Spanish authorities, especially as conveyed in the addresses of Premier Sa-

warlike. Spain still has many agencies employed in the scheme for European intervention, but she can no longer reasonably

expect assistance from these sources. The only hope now remaining, and that is a vague one indeed, is that the influence of the pope may be sufficient to keep down a revolution in Spain in case Cuba is relinquished. If the prayer of the pontiff should be regarded as security against the overthrow of the dynasty, Spain might, at the last moment, recognize the independence of Cuba.

And this war is to be in spite of the nodern sentiment against armed hostility, in spite of the earnest efforts of both gov rnments to settle the controversy by neace ful negotiation: The difficulty in the whole precedure has been the unwieldy charac ter of the Spanish people. Spain is divided by ambitious factions, inspired by false pride, deficient in civilization, and ignorant of her own limitations and the resources of other powers. About 70 per cent of the Spanish population is illiterate. In this acute crisis, the literate are at the mercy of the ignorant.

MEXICO WANTS CUBA.

It is not only the European newspapers that persist in expressing a belief that the ultimate purpose of the United States is to annex Cuba. We quote further on from a Mexican paper, which, being printed in English and owned by American citizens who are temporary sojourners in Mexico, ought to realize the binding force and honorable intent of an act of congress. This paper is the Herald, published at the City of Mexico by a manager who claims his permanent residence in Topeka and an editor who subscribes himself as retaining his citizenship in Boston. It is the opinion of the Herald that Cuba cannot exist as an independent republic, for the reason that an irrepressible conflict is bound to ensue between the whites and blacks. While it is ready to admit that the government is at present sincere in declaring for Cuban independence it sees time in the very near future when a clamor will arise throughout all the United States for the annexation of the islandthis time being fixed by the first visible signs that the Cubans are unable to govern themselves. In response to this clamor, says the Herald, the United States will annex the Island and the great American republic will then have justified the expectations-and suspicions-of every unbinsed student of the situation.

"But what," continues the Herald, "will be the effect on Latin America of a fresh acquisition of territory to the south by the great republic which has, in times past, displayed an aggressive tendency; indeed, has absorbed a full half of Mexico. the northernmost outpost of Latin America? Dispassionate people must admit that a fresh absorption of territory will serve to confirm the Latin-American nations in the belief that the Monroe doctrine is but a cover for the advance, equatorward, of the American people. Many of the leading men of Latin America view with apprehension the growth of the colossus of the North, and it is this instinctive dread of Anglo-Saxon domination that, at this mo ment, inclines intelligent men, not only in Mexico, but in Central and South America, to desire that Spain may, in some way retain Cuba. Our argument that Latin Americans will resent the further acquisition of Southern territory by the United States is based on observation and information. There is plenty of room for the American people to expand: they can, in time, bring about the peaceful acquisition of Canada: they can take Hawaii and Samoa, and, as Senator Lodge has suggested, acquire trading posts on the coast of China. They do not need (it would be cmbarrassing for them) to move southward, and it would certainly be impolitic to arouse the ill will of Latin America."

And then the Herald advances a remarkable proposition in solution of the difficulties which it has dreamed or invented-a proposition, by the way, so refreshingly impudent that it becomes positively artistic. It proposes that Mexico shall be allowed to annex Cuba after the United States has whippd Spain out, and declares that blood, speech, religion and all the traditions of the two peoples point to this procedure as the only one that promises a happy and peaceful future for the war-vexed island. It believes also that the Cubans would rather join Mexico than the United States, and suggests that if they will make the motion Mexico will meet them half way.

It is to be hoped that the Herald will not succeed in establishing in the Mexican mind the ridiculous notion that the United States is going to war for the purpose of adding territory to the Mexican republic. for the disappointment is likely to prove straining to neighborly feelings. At this date the American people are of one mind upon the proposition that Cuba is to become a free and independent republic, and they are not contemplating that failure in self-government which seems so certain to this Mexican advocate. But it is just as well for Mexico to take notice that if the Cubans fail in securing peace and happiness under a government of their own, the United States will endeavor to solve that problem for them, just as it is solving the problem of their deliverance from Spanish misrule. In the meantime if Mexico and the other Latin-American countries are not satisfied with either our procedure or the outlook, they might experiment a little on their own account with Porto Rico, which lies so invitingly before them. Let them drive the Spaniards out of that island and amalgamate a population that "by blood, speech, religion and all the traditions" is so closely akin to them. A favorite Kansas poet once

wrote: "Souls of fire may dare the fire. May aspire to rule the fire; But the element consumes

The fact that the air of "America" is the same as that of "God Save the Queen" doesn't lessen the song's popularity with theater audiences. They cheer it all the more loudly.

"Pig" is the opprobrious epithet that Spaniards apply to the American. They will soon discover that pig sticking is a more dangerous employment than buil

Friends of the administration cannot deny that congress made all the big speeches, while the president was doing nothing more than preparing the country

Governor Leedy says the president ought to have declared war twelve months ago. Perhaps the president feared that if he increased the army it might be used to

gasta and the queen regent, is unmistakably intimidate labor. Has Governor Leedy thought of that? Texas promises to take care of the Span-

iards in Mexico who attempt to make trouble on the border. It is believed this matter can safely be left with Texas. The Hon. Abdul Hamid will doubtless re-

mark a wide difference between the European ultimatum and the American variety. The latter ultimates. Austria would like to help Spain, but

there are several reasons why she cannot. One is the United States, and the others are big European powers.

Mrs. Lease declares that hostilities cannot begin too early to suit her. The decheration does not surprise Mr. Lease at all. By acting promptly the Spanish navy

Good-by, Senor Polo. Come again some time when you have longer to stay.

Verde islands.

NOTES AND NOTIONS.

Next June is to be celebrated the semicertennial of American spiritualism, which seems willing to date its birth from the "Rochester knockings" of the Fox sisters. There are a great many sane and serious people who hold open in their judgments a little space for the possible demonstration of the presence of the spirits of the departed and of communication with them. but this can hardly be said to be the character of those who pin their faith to knockings. Yet their number is large, and the extent of their organization in America considerable. Mr. E. S. Martin observes that "to the average lay observer spiritualism seems a barren, disappointing, misleading and demoralizing affair," and his remark probably expresses the general

The competitive debate between the representatives of the University of Missouri and those of the University of Kansas seems to have been a walkaway for the former. They are reported to have discussed the income tax, and it is said that Judge Doster, who presided, received a considerable flood of light on the subject According to one who heard the performance, the Kansas men suffered from an impression that it was a political campaign in which they were engaged, while the Missouri boys made no pretensions to oratory in the common misconception of the term, but buckled right down to cold reasoning and plain, straightforward presentation of their arguments. If colleges would give about one-half the attention and money to inculcating plain sense on the subject of public speaking which they now expend on athletics, it might be bet ter for the young people.

It will give a twinge of pain to many man and many a boy in America to learn that "Old Brooke," the hero of Tom Brown's School Days," is dead. The twinge of pain will probably be preceded by one of surprise at learning that the worthy man was still alive until within a few weeksfor they are grayheaded grandfathers who first thrilled with noble sympathy at the sturdy manliness of Old Brooke-and there will follow, perhaps, another touch of surprise to read that Old Brooke was a preacher. But this surprise is unjustified. Probably no one has done more than Thomas Hughes to destroy the ideal of consumptive unworldliness for a preacher of Christianity. Old Brooke had traveled over a good deal of the world, preached for twenty years near London, and spent some years in benevolent retirement.

The legislature of Maryland has done versity after all; not exactly the handsome thing, for it has given only \$50,000 instead of \$150,000, but at least the right thing. With this assistance the institution will be enabled to keep all its present force of instruction and maintain its present work undiminished. As the Outlook well remarks, "If that university is permitted to have its normal growth for the next ten years it will do more to give the state of Maryland standing and dignity than any other single feature in the life of the state." As, indeed, it might have added, the university has done in the

Mr. John Corbin thus frankly character izes the American game of football: "The most brilliant tackler is the one who can slam his man hardest upon the ground," while he notes with regret that in the English game "a man is seldom slammed to the earth as he should be in our game." After several similar reflections Mr. Cor bin comes to the lame and impotent conclusion that "so long as our sons resemble their fathers we shall place success above character, victory above sport." This is pretty hard on the fathers and will provoke some protest on that account. Moreover, we have always been taught to hope-and to do our share of that teaching-that our sons are to be a little better than their fathers.

KANSAS TOPICS.

When the congregation at the Christian church in Atchison had assembled for comnion services last Sabbath, it was found that some thicf had stolen the silver serv-

has reported that S. N. Hawks, of Stockton, is all right as a candidate for congress and the throb of his may now be heard in the land. Jerry Simpson attempted his old feat of

The committee on identification in the

atching 'em a-coming and a-going while the war resolution was before congress He voted against it the first time and for it the last time. Miss Eliza Clark, aged 78 years, died at Lawrence last Saturday. Miss Clark was a

The Atchison Globe's fund for the erection of a monument to ex-Governor John A. Martin has reached nearly \$1,000. months ago ex-Governor St. John went to

So far it has raised just \$6. H. S. Kready died at Abilene on Monday. For some weeks Mr. Kready had been kept alive by pumping blood from healthy men into his veins. His friends volunteered to supply the quantity needed.

A man by the name of Hoefer, from Okahoma, has organized a troop of cavalry at Arkansas City. He made a speech be fore a public meeting in which he said Govrnor Leedy had authorized him to raise the company. Governor Leedy needs to explain why he is authorizing Oklahoma me o raise and command Kansas troops.

On leaving for his first voyage across the ocean a Beloit man agreed to write to his home paper about the sights that impressed him most. Here is his first letter: "As we plunged through billow after bil-

low, the good ship riding over an arch of blue which seemed to extend into infinity, the splendor and majesty of it all came to my heart like a whisper from God and I could not help thinking what millions of cattle it would feed if it was all in buffalo grass." Now, isn't that Kansas all over

Brace of war items from the redoubtable Colonel Major Jeltz: The straight truths were told last week on some people, and we have been treated with contempt, but we keep a well regulated revolver to keep the peace. . . . The Topeka is named through the efforts of Senator Baker and Charles Curtis, and Kans, will send more men to war than is necessary. She will come up with her porata share of men no matter how dark the hour.

Dr. Countermine, the Presbyterian pastor at Topeka, preached in Atchison last Sab-bath, and the Champion says he greatly surprised a number in his congregation by declaring that the Westminster catechism was "as cold and lifeless as an icicle." He will probably be able to capture the Cape said further that if a convert believed in the Lord Jesus Christ he would admit him nto his church without a question as to his creed.

Some people have a mighty curious idea of the law. called from their station in Topeka the other day to a house where a man had committed suicide by hanging. Instead of cutting the man down they sent for the coroner. In the course of ten minutes a police sergeant happened along who at once ut the man down, and a little later a doc tor arrived and endeavored to resuscitate the body. At the inquest both the doctor and the sergeant testified that the mar was alive when he was cut down. When asked why they had left the man hanging the firemen said they thought he was dead, or dying, and that it would be unlawful for them to touch the body before the coro-

The Galena Republican gives a very amusing account of a fight which took place down there the other day. A lot of fellows had procured a keg of beer and were drinking it behind an old building. A stranger came along and said: "I am a Spanish spy and I just stopped to see what you fellows thought of us Spane crowd jumped on him in a moment and beat him up until his wife couldn't have recognized him. The Republican says the man was joking, but he didn't have time to say so before the jam

Another Kansas man is coming to the ront in the person of Leandro Campanari, who is now director of the leading English orchestra and is becoming known composer. Many years ago Miss Persis Bell, of Wichita, was a pupil under Cam-parari at Milan. He fell in love with his pupil and married her and she induced him to come to Wichita to live. There he opened a conservatory, but of course the town was too small to sustain him and in time he drifted back to Italy and from there to England. . He is brother to Giuseppi Campanari, the baritone who recently appeared in "The Barber of Seville" at Kansas City.

The manager of the Chautaugua at Win field recently wrote to engage the services of an Ohio woman as teacher of the cooking class before the coming assembly. The lady evidently had a very poor opinion of Kansas hospitality for she wanted to know, before closing the engagement, whether there was a hotel in town or whether she cculd obtain a clean boarding house somewhere. This aroused the indignation of the superintendent and he sarcastically replied that while of course the Indians owned the lown and ran the assembly, she could get fair board and lodging in the tent of the principal chief, with a genuine for skin for a bed. The sarcasm was wasted. The Ohio woman wrote that it made her shudder to think of lodging in an Indian tent and the manager must look elsewhere for and the management.

A Topeka newspaper man is in receipt of letter from an old-time Kansas editor the is now living in one of the Western territories, from which the following is an

"I write to you on a matter that to roubling my conscience-now, don't laugh. want to know to whom to send \$3 so that it will go into the fund for a monument to ie late John A. Martin, of Atchison owed Governor Martin \$3 in life and never oaid it, and now I want to contribute the Jebt to his tombstone. "I guess you will remember the occasion

of my creating that indebtedness for if mistake not you borrowed from him at the same time, along with about thirty of the other fellows. The editorial association had gone to Put-in-Bay in 1878 on their annual excursion. Lake Erie was supposed to b he limit of our trip, but we accepted an invitation to go to Niagara Falls and fron there to Toronto, across the lake in Canada. Coming back we went to St. Louis and from there on a steamboat trip up the river to Hannibal (wasn't it?), and all this being extra many of the fellows went broke. By the time we left Toronto the only man in the crowd who had any money to speak of was John A. Martin, and the boys commenced to borrow of him. He seemed to have plenty of it, although I always believed that he had to draw on me several times before that trip was finished. I lasted until we reached St Louis, and I was so ashamed to borrow that I actually went one day without grub I had to give in however, and tackled lear old John along with the rest of the boys. I told him \$3 would see me home and he handed it over with the suggestion that perhaps I had better take fiv think I am dishonest, and I don't know just how I failed to pay that money back, but I never did. When I would think of 't I never had the money, and when I had the money I never thought of it. "By the way, I suppose you have almost

grown-up children now, but I remember that it was either on that excursion or the one next year when we went to Mackinac that you and Professor W. H. Carruth were sparking the girls that you later made your wives, and, like a couple of innocent chuckleheads, thought rest of us knew nothing of it. It was on that excursion also that Sampson, brother of the present editor of the Salina Republican, brought his bride. He was so oblivious to his surroundings that it would an even bet that he couldn't tell to this day where that excursion went. They ere the lovingest couple I ever saw. John A. Anderson nicknamed them 'the doves and the rest of the crowd always spoke of them that way, though Mrs. Anderso said it was a downright shame.

"Do you remember how we used to paralyze the natives as we went along through the East? About that time there was a great epidemic in Kansas of writing up the 'first settler.' I can see you. Wirt Walton, Billy Jenkins, Tom Hughes and some direct descendant of Richard Clark who of the other boys as you got off at every came over in the Mayflower, and her life station in Ohio. Michigan or New York, was in harmony with her Puritan origin. notebooks in hand, gravely inquired who the first settler of those parts was. Invariably the depot loafers were knocked speechless and looked at you as though they regarded you as a lot of escaped Topeka and organized, with a flourish of lunatics. I remember, too, how Billy Jentrumpets, a Martin monument association. chase he made in Canada for the purpo of saving the duty on imported silk. I paid his last \$7 for a silk umbrella, and, after he had smuggled it by the customs officers, proudly showed it to us. opening the umbrella we found the name of a New York maker printed on it, and at Buffalo the next day we found the same umbrella for sale at \$5.50. I sometimes think we must have had the bloom ingest lot of guys that ever broke out of the West, for people looked at us curious like and smiled. They couldn't make game of our women, though, for we had the handsomest lot the state could get together You and Sampson and Carruth didn't know it though, for there was but one girl in world according to the calculations of each of you. Ahem! Perhaps you remember that brown-haired girl I paid some

little attention to, just as common courtesy

would require. Well, she is married now and the mother of a 17-year-old boy who looks mightily like me. But this is neither a confession nor a history, so good-by, but be sure and tell me about the Martin

MISSOURI POINTS.

Carrollton's handsome new \$30,660 opera ouse will be thrown open to the public Friday night, with Clay Clement's com-pany in "The New Dominion" as the dedicatory attraction.

Although three or four days overdue the expected has finally happened. A guberna-torial boom for Dr. Kirschner, the new Democratic mayor of St. Joseph, has been aunched by the Gazette. Trenton will watch with particular in-

crest the part taken by General Coppinger's command in the coming war with Spain. Major Crowder, of the general's staff, claims that city as his home. The outlook for Cole county rabbits and members of the next legislature is a gloomy one. The butchers' organization in Jeffer-

son City has announced an increase of 1712 cents a pound in the price of beef steak. Trenton looks forward with indifference to the appeach of the heated term. Ice there is to sell at 18 cents a hundred this summer, instead of at apothecaries' weight and prices, as seems likely to be the case

A story credited to the Post-Dispatch is to the effect that Dr. Coombs is soon to retire from the superintendency of the Fulton insane asylum, giving place to Dr. Brady, a brother of "Statesman Hew," the St. Louis election commissioner.

in Kansas City.

Colonel Tom Kemp, of Chillicothe, who drew a United States commissionership in the Indian Territory instead of the judgeship he was after, has gone down there to look the ground over and satisfy himself as to whether or not the job, with its \$1,500 and fees, is worth having. Colonel Henry Newman, of Randolph

county, is visiting the various camps throughout the state of ex-Confederate veterans with the purpose of learning how how many of the old warriors will enlist under Old Glory for the war with Spain. He believes every camp in Missouri can be depended upon for a contribution.

The verdict of acquittal in the murder ase against John Joyce for having killed Montgomery, the alleged despoiler of his home, seems to be a very popular one in Maryville. The people, the Record says, with few exceptions, are of the some oninion as the jury, and even the prosecution seemingly is not surprised at the result.

Had the following story been originally chronicled elsewhere than in the veracious St. Joe News its authenticity might perhaps have been called in question: pigeon in the east part of the city has tak en possession of seven little chickens, abandoned by their mother, and is taking care of them. The chickens follow the pigeon about all day and are fully satisfied with the adoption.

A grizzled old veteran in Joplin applied t Captain Spears, of Company G, as a candidate for enlistment. He was told that on account of his age he was ineligible. whereupon he became more patriotic than ever and declared that he would go to war anyway; he had recently received \$3,000 as back pension money, he said, and he would spend it all in trying to get to the front and obtain a chance to whip a few Spanlards.

Judge Given takes a very encouraging view of his own chances for a supreme court nomination, now that Judge Williams has refused to run. The former dropped in to the guarters of Division No. 2 while court was in session the other day, remarking as he entered that he "might just as well go in and get acquainted with the manner in which a judge conducts himself when on the supreme bench,"

It is declared at Jefferson City that the call purporting to have been issued by Governor Stephens, for a conference at St. Louis May 1 of governors and prominent citizens of other states in the interest of a movement to bring about a reduction of railroad rates to 1 cent a mile, and "the provement of our rivers and harbors, is a rank fake. Missouri officials disclaim any knowledge of connection with the matter and say that either a crank or a fraud has been at work.

A somewhat singular situation existed in Burlington Junction as a result of the reent municipal election, wherein the showed the two mayoralty candidates to have received the same number of votes. The matter was left to the four aldermen and each received two votes-again a tie on decided in favor of Press N. Colwell, on the ground that one of the ballots throw out when the count was made after the polls closed read "Press Col." The mayor recalled a supreme court decision wherein a rejected ballot marked "D. Hub" was de clared a good vote for David Hubbard, because the intent of the voter was plain.

Tobacco manufacturers in St. which is the chief market in the United States for that staple, will insist, it is claimed, that if it is necessary to impose a war tax on their goods the figure shall be at least 10 and preferably 12 cents a pound. They take the position that if the increase is material it will enable them to raise the cost to the consumer, whereas if the additional tax is small they will either have to bear the brunt of it themselves or completely change the size of their pack ages. Twelve cents a pound incre preferable to 10 for the reason that no fractions will have to be used on quarter pound packages, and thus the bookkeeping will be greatly simplified.

The Marshall Democrat-News has the following significant reference to the withdrawal of Judge William M. Williams from the race for supreme judge: nouncement of the determination of Judge William Williams, who was recently appointed as a justice of the supreme court of Missouri, not to make the race for the nomination before the Springfield convention occasioned no surprise at Marshall. His relatives here had been informed a week ago that Judge Williams would not be a candidate and the information did not come directly nor indirectly from the judge himself. While he is known to be one of the purest and best men in the state, his friends knew and felt that he was to be sacrificed in the vain hope of nominating Judge Marshall. Therefore, it was boldly stated a week before the public announcement that he certainly would not be a candidate. Some day Missouri will delight to honor Judge Williams, but it is impo sible until a new governor is inaugurated.

American Ships and Sailors

From the Chicago Record. American battleships are modern in design and fitted out with approved mechan-ism for sailing and defense. Such a fleet as that of the North Atlantic squadror would be formidable if sent against the strongest of the naval powers. It includes great fighting ships which have been built recently and upon the most approved models, and it is so well equipped in the matter of guns that, ship for ship, only the fleets of Great Britain, probably, could afford to meet it. As the Record asserted some days ago, two fleets, or two ships, even, may have the same displacemen tonnage, horsepower and armament, and yet one may be far superior to the other on account of the modeling and construc tion of the gun turrets.

Setting aside this question, there is the encouraging fact that the officers of the American navy are as able a class of meas ever took charge of warships. Commdore Schley, commanding the flying soundron, has a high degree of ability and took part in the war of the rebellion, giving a good account of himself there. Sampson, in charge of the North Atlantic squadron, also had experience in the bat-

tles of the rebellion, and has attained his present rank after twenty-nine years of sustained service in the navy.

Both these men, competent as they are, are not likely to prove indispensable. Through the various ranks of commodore, captain, commander and lieutenant commander there are hundreds of good men who are capable of high comm of broad experience, who have an ample understanding of their business and any amount of courage. The nation has abundant justification for giving its complete confidence to the American navy.

American Flour in Siberia.

From the New York Press There has been much dispute, in which both sides quoted apparently good authority, as to whether the completion of the trans-Siberian railway would result in the export of Siberian grain from or the import of American flour into Vladivostock. The road is not completed, but the imports of American flour have begun. Two ships sailing from San Francisco last Moncay had cargoes of this product valued at \$31,500. More ships, it is said, are to follow.

It is interesting to note that the market for the flour is along the line of the railroad now being built from Vladivostock to meet the line in construction from the West. This does not settle the interesting question. The supposed Siberian wheat belt is far south and west of this northern port, and there is still a gap, estimated at 1,000 miles, between the ununished ends of the road. Hence transportation across the Pacific may well b and quicker than from the Russian interior.

But it is at least encouraging that th American product has got such a long start. With the cheapness of water car-riage and the marvelous economies of American milling plants it queht to be able to extend it and to maintain it for a long time. There is a great deal in being first. People like to wear the things to which they have been accustomed. Hence the stubborn hold of British goods in many quarters of the world against German persistence and American ingenuity.

Farm Work for Imbeciles.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

The state of Ohio has decided to inaugurate a new experiment in the treat-ment of imbeciles. Hitherto these weakminded unfortunates have been housed in great asylums, where under the constant care of trained attendants they have received elementary classroom instruction. While this system developed the intellectual resources of the imbecile, weak and wavering as they were, there was no opportunity to build up the physical energies Gymnasium exercise failed to meet the re-

quirements The state legislature has recently anpropriated \$150,000 for the purchase of a farm and the establishment of an im becile village in connection with it. Instead of a great asylum there will be a large number of cottages, each in charge of a competent attendant. It is proposed to develop the minds of the members of the colony by classroom work and their bodes by outdoor exercise in practical farm ing. They will thus have the same mental stimulus as before and will also have the advantage of pure air, physical exercise and the healthful incentive of sustained work along practical lines. The result of this experiment will be watched with interest.

British Friendliness to America.

From the Chicago News The action of Great Britain in deciding to treat coal as contraband of war is likely to prove of substantial assistance to the United States in its expected war with Spain. It is in line with the marked friendliness of the British people for this country which has been manifested in numerous ways of late. The sentiment of the British press and the expressions of British citizens have been alike cordial to this nation throughout the pending controversy in regard to Cuba

The friendliness of Great Britain at this time is cause for gratification, though of course this country will not care to make use of that friendliness for purposes of defensive or offensive alliance of any kind. There is only one form of alliance which this country should seek with Great Britain or any other European nation, and that is an alliance for peace and the adjustment of difficulties by arbitration. The friendly attitude of the government and people of Great Britain toward the United States in the present emergency should do much to pave the way for a peace treaty between the two countries similar to that rejected by the national senate not long ago.

The People Like the Idea.

From the Globe-Democrat The popular loan idea grows. Papers in all parts of the country favor it. The government of the country favors it. The government will have to borrow large sums of money if war takes place. will have to be a heavy borrower even if the increased taxation which the members of the ways and means committee have been considering should be imposed immediately. No possible increase in revenue would bring in money enough to meet the government's needs while the war lasts or oring it in quick enough. Large loans will have to be made, and some of the bonds which the government will issue be in small denominations, and be sold postoffices and national banks. will give the people a chance to aid the government financially, and to get the best

Too Much for Her.

From the Atlanta Constitution. "Aunt" Fanny is an old colored woman who came to Atlanta from the country. the gave the following experience of city

sort of a security which can be had in

life, recently: "I'm done wid de city: I don't want no mo' er it. It's too much fer me! W'y, I got on one er dem cyars dat runs wid de broomstick, en fo' I rid two mile hear come another cyar, on de same track, en we had a collegience! Den I tried ter light my pipe wid one er dem elective lights, en it knocked me six ways fer Sunday! Den, I hadn't been heah long fo' one er my fambly got in trouble wid de police en wuz tuk down in de control wagon! En de jedge say de'd give him ten dollars, en thirty days, but he never give him no ten dollars 'tall-des de thirty days; dat's all' I tell you, dese elective lights is mighty bright; en de control wagon may be on de right line, but ez fer me, I gwine back whar dev burns kerosene en rides ter meetin' in ox carts-dat whar I gwine!"

An Easy Victory.

"mm the Chicago News.
"Ah," the fond mother sighed, "you say you love my daughter now, but will you love her when she is old?"

Steadily looking her in the eyes "She will never get old. Any one can see at a glance that she takes after you.'

Conflicting Precepts rom the Indianapolis Journal. "Haven't I told you." asked the father,

How Times Change.

to asways tell the truth?" "Yes, you told me that," the young mar admitted, "and at another time you told ne never to become the slave of a habit."

When we were two, by the summer sea Just one umbrella would do-als, me! Now we are one and when storms are rough

Even two umbrellas are not enough -Chicago Record. A Stranger Learns Something.

on the Chicago Tribune This is the first time I was ever at one

of your city council meetings. What is the dea in covering those desks with flowers?" "I think the idea is to put the aldermer in better odor with the people."

TRUST.

Vithin the slender chalice of thy hand 'Hold fast what I give thee," and drop down, to The fringes of those tender flowers of blue, Thy wondering eyes; nor question nor withstand That I may give. Perchance my love hath planned Some sweet surprise, or test if thou be true.
What if it be a sprig of bitterest rue:
A strange, swift summens to an unknown land;
A hurting thorn: a cross?—rare gifts, I know. For love to bring, but wouldst thou trust me still? Quick, dear, thine answer! "I should trust until The hidden meaning in thy gift should show." th, sweet, when God sends just such gifts to thee

anst thou not answer Him as thou dost me

BABY'S DREAMS.

When, while he slumbers on my knee, soft gleans As bright as broken sunbeams upon grass, Over the blossom of his pure lips pass, wonder what it is that baby dreams.

Do memories visit him of some glad place Butterfly-haunted, haleyon with flowers. Where once, before he found this earth of ours, lie walked with glory filling his sweet face?

Or is it that those dreaming eyes foresee The future still unlived, the unfashioned years The happiness whose glowing brow app Through the vague vista of things yet to be?

But ah, if he beheld the future so, Foreshadowed by some wizardy of sleep The smiles that now across his pink m ould never, never come to it. I know. -Edgar Fawcett.

IN APRIL.

Not a breath to break the stillness, Not a cloud to fleck the blue. But the skylark in the sunshine And the primmue in the dew.

Buds are bursting in the hedges Leaves are stirring in the lane. Everywhere the sap is stirring. Love returns to life again,

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

-John Dennis

The distinction between the various types of naval vessels is often misunderstood, "A torpedo boat," says a writer who has investigated the matter, "is used to destroy war vessels, particularly battleships, and torpedo boat destroyers, as their name mplies, are intended for the destruction of torpedo boats. Torpedo boats are small vessels fitted with powerful engines that drive them through the water at a high rate of speed. They are lightly constructed and carry small arms in addition to their torpedoes. The "destroyers" carry no torpedoes, They are larger than the torpedo boats, and have very powerful engines, so as to be able to overtake their clusive prey, which they destroy with the heavy guns they carry. The usual time for the attack of the battleship by the torpedo is at night. The boat is painted a color that is almost indistinguishable in water, and as she rushes onward almost all that can be seen of her is a streak of foam She approaches a warship head on, so as to present as small a mark as poand takes a zigzag course. When within about 600 yards she lets go her torpedo and gets away as fast as she can. In the dayime a torpedo boat runs along in hiding behind a battleship, which she keeps be-tween her and the enemy until she gets near enough to strike. She then darts out and makes her attack. Her only chance of escape is her quickness, for if she is hit the chances are that she will go down. At nighttime the big vessels keep their searchlights busy scouring the water to discover the torpedo boats, which may at any moment be approaching to attack them. A battleship is a fighting ship, used for bombarding forts and for doing heavy work. A gunboat is a small battleship. which, on account of its lighter draught s able to slip in closer after a battleship has destroyed a fort and finish the work while marines are being landed. Cruisers are commerce destroyers, or, in other words, legalized pirates. They have lighter guns than buttleships, and are very spe

enemy." The Rev. Mr. J. M. Hawthorne, a membut the presbytery of St. Paul, the other day offered the following curious resolution, which was laid on the table: ed. That the judicial committee of this presbytery be, and it is hereby, directed to prepare and report to the next meeting of this presbytery a proposed amendment to the form of government of the church which amendment shall propose an executive department for the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, to consist of a moderator and perhaps other officers, who shall be elected for a period of six years, and who shall reside in the city of Washington, and shall also propose all details necessary to the satisactory realization of the general idea contained in this resolution." "The Presbyterian church," he said in explanation, "is losing its influence, owing to disintegra-tion, and it is essential to the welfare of the church that an executive board main tain a residence in Washington to look after the legislation and prevent anything being done detrimental to the interests of the church. I would not establish a Presbyterian pope, but the tendency of the times is toward centralization, and such a move by the Presbyterian church would

so as to overtake the trade ships of the

add to its dignity and influence." Captain Sigsbee is not an old man, but he is old enough to have served on Farragut's flagship a month after he was graduated from the naval academy in 1864. It was during the Hartford's engagement in Mobile bay that Sigsbee was leaning against one of the ship's stanchions, when shot went right through her and smashed

"Are you hurt, Sigsbee?" said an offi-

The gallant commander of the Main

drew himself up proudly and said: sir, but I would like to know where in der that went to.' "What went to? The shot went through

the stanchion.

cer standing near him.

"I don't mean that," said Sigsbec. "Where's the skirt of my coat?"

And he felt around his hip. One skirt of his new uniform coat was gone. The jagged end of the broken stanchion had caught

the coat and ripped it out of sight. If Uncle Sam should run short of funds before Spain cries for quarter and the American women are as patriotic as the senoritas who are trading off their jewels for sinews of war, New York could fit out fleet. Mrs. William Astor could chip in \$310,0000 worth of gems, John Jacob Astor about \$150,000. Mrs. Bradley-Martin as much more, Mrs. George Gould \$150,000, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont \$500,000, Mrs. William C. Whitney \$160,000, with several other society leaders rich in precious gems to

be heard from. The greatest cigar smoking contest on ecord was decided on a Thames river boat when a well known turfman on a wager onsumed eighty-six strong cigars in nine hours and a half. The only refreshment taken by the winner was a small quantity of brandy and water.

A curiosly annoying theft is that of a negative film of the late solar eclipse, taken for the cinematograph by one of the British astronomical expeditions to India. Somewhere between Buxar, in India, and London, one of the boxes was opened and only the eclipse film taken out.

Lord Bute has tried to encourage marriage at Cardiff, Wales, by offering a dowry once a year to a deserving girl. The mayor of the town reports, however, that during whole year he has received not a single

Adonis Dixey is to quit the field of magic and return to musical comedy. The prinipal role in the new Casino review seems nore to his liking than fishing rabbits out of hats and finding coins in the atmosphere

James Anthony Froude insisted on all letters being destroyed that had been addressed to him, and leff orders that his own letters, addressed to his friends, should

not be divulged after his death.